

THE CIVIL WAR IN RHODE-ISLAND.
[Continued.]

While on the road, they received other evidence of the merciful disposition of their captors. Though the soldiers stopped frequently to supply themselves with water, the calls of the prisoners for this refreshing element were often denied.

The detachment from Chepachet entered the west part of the town, about 6 o'clock in the evening. Their expected arrival had been heralded in every part of the city, and an immense concourse of men and women assembled to witness the scene. The various companies of the city guards, with such other of the military as were present from other towns, met near the junction of High and Cranston streets, as an escort, to give an imposing appearance to the display. The writer of this was among the spectators, and therefore speaks from actual observation.

Never, in the history of mankind, was there a greater exhibition of savage and malignant triumph over a fallen enemy. The writer has seen numerous companies of manacled slaves on their way through the sultry plains of Virginia to their plantation houses in Louisiana; but never did he see one more abject and worn than these poor men exhibited. Tied together like so many sheep or swine; and then, to add to their degradation, led on by a person going before, like a herd of dangerous beasts, or wild animals. The wagons were appropriately labelled, indicating their contents, with the names of the companies by whom they were captured. On a long pole, extended high in the air, was carried a hat, and on another a huge cap, designated as the property of Governor Dorr. Among the spectators, looking complacently on this ferocious and wanton degradation of humanity, were some of the clergy; who, no doubt, understood and enjoyed the performance the better, as the tune by which they were marched was the one by which is sung the well known conference hymn,

Why this particular tune was selected, the writer cannot divine, unless it was for the special benefit of those pious men who had honored this expedition with their assistance and counsel. It was certainly a fit tune for pious feet to march to, on an occasion of such a joyful triumph.

But the most humiliating and sickening of all, was the sight of ladies—they were not women—extending their heads from windows and balconies, lending their smiles, and throwing their bouquets with lavish profusion to the soldiers. These were all scrambled for by the officers and soldiers, and being common stock, like Chepachet plunder, those who got the most flowers were of course the bravest men, whatever their comparative merits, in other respects.

But, in all this, there was one redeeming feature. In the midst of this general exultation over fallen humanity, there were some, to the writer's certain knowledge, who could not so outrage their better nature as to sympathize with tyrants. They also scattered their bouquets with a lavish hand, not for the captors, but for the victims of their power—the men, who, however misguided in other respects, were willing to peril their lives in the defence of freedom. But, alas! for them, how could they pick up flowers with fettered hands, and that, too, in the midst of those whose greediness for glory led them to appropriate to themselves not only their own flowers, but to entwine their heads with wreaths that belonged to other brows?

Great pains were taken, by frequent haltings, to exhibit the prisoners to the sights and jeers of such men and boys as were degraded enough to look on with satisfaction. They were marched down Benefit street, and in other opposite directions from the prison, for the same purpose. To conclude this farce, a grand salute was fired with the Sulfage guns, in presence of the prisoners; when, being satisfied that they had seen 'glory enough for one day,' they marched them to prison, and locked them up for safe keeping.

Various and contradictory accounts are given of the treatment extended to them while in confinement. The writer has seen and conversed with several of those who have been discharged, and if any confidence can be placed in their statements, the worst that has yet been made public is no exaggeration.

The food, though sometimes tolerable, was mostly such as was hardly decent, and that served up in a wretched and loathsome manner.

THE LIBERATOR.

NOTICES.

The General Agent acknowledges the receipt of James Monroe's letter of the 29th ultimo, with thirty-six dollars inclosed, which was very acceptable. He will send a letter for him at Canterbury.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Of collections and donations into the Treasury of Massachusetts J. S. Society, from July 1st to August 1st.

N. Gale, Boston, to redeem pledge made at annual meeting in Jan.	\$5 00
G. A. Brewer, do.	10
Mary Wiley, Boston, w. con.	1 65
Wendell Phillips, do.	50
Stillman Lottrop, Cambridgeport,	10
Emily Farwell, treasurer Cambridgeport A. S. Society,	30
M. G. Webster, Haverhill w. con.	4 14
Members of John-street church, Lowell,	8
Northampton friends,	25
Collections by George Bradburn.	
Samuel Damon, Holden,	50
John S. Reed, Northfield,	2 97
Mr. Fay, Southboro',	7 00
Friends on Cape Cod, by hand of W. L. Garrison,	10 00
	20 47

S. PHILBRICK, Treasurer.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in New-Bedford, by adjournment, on Monday, August 8th, commencing at 10 o'clock. Let every Society in the county immediately appoint large delegations to attend this important meeting; and where there is no Society, let every individual, who has a true love for the slave's cause, come and take part with us in the good work. Able advocates of the cause will be present from Boston and elsewhere, to add interest to the meetings.

W. M. C. COFFIN, Secy.

New-Bedford, July 20.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT NANTUCKET.

An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at Nantucket, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of August.

The friends of freedom among us cordially invite all who are so disposed, without distinction of sect, color or peculiar views as to the mode of abolishing slavery, to be present, and to participate in the proceedings of the meeting.

Nantucket, July 20, 1842.

ANTI-SLAVERY GATHERING.

Of different local societies, will be held at Hubbardston, Mass., August 30th.

Every effort will be made to render the meeting one of union and interest.

Hubbardston, Aug. 2, 1842.

READ! READ! READ!!!

Abolitionists of Old Windham County, Awake!!

There will be an important meeting of your Society, in West Killington, on the first Tuesday in September, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. You are most cordially invited to give your prompt attendance on the occasion.

Let there be present a noble gathering of the strong in hand, and pure in heart, that shall put the enemies of freedom to shame. Come up, ye fathers and mothers, ye sons and daughters! The standard of humanity, Connecticut to rally round the standard of humanity. Show by your deeds that you will be the last to desert it. Matters of great and solemn interest will come up for discussion. James Munroe, C. M. Burleigh, Wm. Coo, George S. White, and other distinguished advocates of the cause, will be present.

By order of the Society.

E. SCARBOROUGH, Secy.

Brooklyn, Ct. Aug. 2, 1842.

MARRIED.

On the 26th July, by Rev. J. T. Raymond, Mr. Amos Franklin Clark to Miss Phoebe Hall Freeman, all of this city.

In Groton, Mass., by Rev. T. Cole, of Lowell, Mr. Daniel Needham to Miss Caroline A. Hall.

IMPORTANT WORK!

HOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.

Containing a clear exposition of their principles and practices.

By ANDREW UKE, M.D., F.R.S., M.G.S., M.A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad., N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Gen. Hanov., Mulli, &c., &c.

Illustrated with One Thousand Two Hundred and Forty-One Engravings.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalers, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claims.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, to cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting in those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the Third London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new binder type, and will make about 1400 Svo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers), at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

To any person, sending us five dollars at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity; we can put the work to them, on terms entirely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton-street, New-York.

To every editor who gives us this advertisement inserted 12 insertions, we will forward to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New-York Watchman, New-York.

L. C. Hammond is sole agent for the work in this city, Troy, Lansingburgh, Schenectady and Watford, to whom application can be made.

Office No. 3 Commercial Buildings. Any one leaving his address at the above place, will have the numbers of the work delivered to them regularly on the above terms.

Immediate Emancipation.

A YOUNG man, who has recently been emancipated from slavery, is in want of a situation in a private family, or boarding-house, or a place in the country. Apply to W. M. C. NELL, 25 Cornhill.

Dr. Channing's New Work.

SECOND PART.

THIS day received, and for sale at No. 25, Cornhill, the second part of Dr. Channing's remarks on the case of the Creole. Price 20 cts.

June 6.

Ninth Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair.

Address of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society.

After mature deliberation as to the most effectual measures to be adopted for the advancement of the anti-slavery cause, we have found stronger and stronger reasons for aiding the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in sustaining lecturers, and publishing books and tracts, and thus awakening the public conscience to the duty of abolishing slavery.

We, therefore, as a Society, have resolved to aid the NINTH MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR, (the proceeds of which are mainly devoted to the service of freedom through the medium of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society,) to the utmost of our ability. We also earnestly invite all anti-slavery societies in our State, and all individuals who have sympathy, and wish that it might be universal and immediately abolished, to co-operate, as we intend to do, with the Committee of the Fair, that this ninth annual effort may be more effectual than ever.

It is for the salvation of our country, and for the temporal and eternal interests of both master and slave, that we are laboring. Let all who rely on the truth, spoken in love, and acted in life, as the only means by which this trying question can be settled, labor with us for the promulgation of those principles of freedom, which only, by converting the people, can emancipate the slaves.

We suggest to town societies to announce their intention of uniting with us, through the medium of the Liberator and Standard, that, by knowing what aid to expect, we may combine to the best advantage, and that their example may stimulate others. Wherever there is a single friend of the cause, let that friend invite all the sympathizing spirits of that vicinity to unite in furnishing a table. By holding a little Bazaar in their own localities, previous to the grand effort in Boston, all the local aid and sympathy can be secured, and all the local zeal and interest excited; while, by coming to Boston afterwards, with the money raised, and the residue of the articles, the benefits of extensive union can be obtained.

Do not say, you are tired by former exertions of this kind. With us, the Fair has absorbed the leisure of nine successive years, and all the charm of novelty has worn off. We have put forth exertions so strenuous, that we might complain of fatigue, did we not know that we do so, till our object is accomplished. While slavery exists, we dare not cease to labor; and while we find this instrumentality so successful, we dare not relinquish it, merely because it is not amusing to us. Do not say this effort is too trifling in its character; for more than any other, we find that it sows deep our principles in daily life. 'Charity begins at home,' say the friends who are most anxious to abolishize their own towns. It is true; but she should not stay at home after she has made the beginning. The relation of our efforts for the cause in other places, is the best help in our own. If the Massachusetts Society thought only of Massachusetts, we should lose much through such a want of expansiveness in its councils. But its aim is to strengthen the American Society, which, in like manner, goes out of itself into every State. This is not merely an untried philosophical theory of reform. It is the result of our personal observation and knowledge. Those towns, which have not united with us, under the idea that they should do more for the cause by laboring exclusively within their own boundaries, have not been so successful in abolishing their respective neighbor-hoods, as those which have united with the Massachusetts—for the United States—for the world. This is a demonstrable fact; and we would give examples, did we not fear that it might seem invidious to do so; for it is from no lack of energy, or deficiency in ability, or want of love for the cause of freedom, that those who have declined extensive co-operation have been less successful than those who have; but through the failure to perceive the truth of the great philosophical principle conveyed in the gospel precept, 'Whoso loveth his life shall find it.' We appeal to the experience of the various anti-slavery circles to say, whether they have not been successful at home, in proportion as they sent their exports abroad.

We commend these few plain thoughts to all who love freedom. With every passing year, fewer and fewer words are needed to rouse them to a sense of the awful importance of that cause, to which we have devoted ourselves. It is the fundamental one—without which, nothing; for whatever good we would do our fellow creatures, we attempt it in vain till they are first made free.

We commend to the friends of the cause the suggestions of the Committee of the Fair, which they will shortly receive, as the experience of the members of that Committee's most valuable in the practical details of this measure, while their zeal and devotedness are worthy of all confidence.

Donations of money, entrusted to them, will be doubled, and in many instances quadrupled;—donations of materials skillfully and fashionably wrought up; the newest patterns furnished by them to all who wish to contribute their industry to the cause. Subscription and order Books are opened at 25 Cornhill, 33 Summer-street, and 4 High-street, where advice and suggestions will be gladly interchanged.

For their own sakes, also, we entreat the personal activity of all who wish well to the cause. All earthly satisfaction is but unsatisfying, compared with those high feelings which await the givers of the gift of LIBERTY!

By order of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

Boston, July 20, 1842.

From the New-York Tribune.

Philadelphia Riot, &c.

Philadelphia, August 1st, 1842.

Mr. Editor—Reports are rife of a great riot in the South part of the city, between the whites and blacks, and many exaggerated stories will be put into circulation. It has been asserted that two white men and one black were killed, but I cannot learn that such is the fact, although there is no doubt of several having been seriously injured. The disturbance originated in a large body of blacks—members of various societies—getting up an extensive procession, intending to pass through the principal streets and out into the country. In passing along, one of the colored officials pushed a white boy aside, who, perhaps purposely, obstructed the passage. He stumbled, and in falling, hurt himself; making an outcry which speedily created a mob, and the fight commenced.

The procession was completely broken up, the banners and flags beat down, and for a time the most serious apprehensions existed of a bloody scene. The police were on the alert, and by prompt and energetic measures, have so far succeeded in quelling the belated riot. Night has always been here the most favorable for such scenes, and should the scattered forces reassemble this evening, the consequences cannot be estimated. There are all the materials for a tumultuous outbreak—bitter prejudices, want of employment, pecuniary distress—the mass of combustibles which such a condition of affairs is so well calculated to engender, only wants the match to be applied. Should any thing occur, you shall be early apprised.

A tremendous meeting is now assembled in Independence Square, ostensibly for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the times, and devising some means for alleviating the general distress. I hope—as the measure is professedly devoted of all party bias or feeling—some good may grow out of it, though it may puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to tell how. I have just returned from the Square, where the meeting is organized on a magnificent scale, and all, so far, appears fair and above board.

P. S. As I write, at this moment, reports are current of a renewal of the disturbances. A number of prisoners have just been taken to the police office, and if so, the riot will not end here. What will these rumors, and the great meeting of 'all classes' in the Square, or city, be in a feverish state of excitement. But as the last mail closes in a minute and a quarter, more or less, I have only time to seal up and be off.

Botanists record 56,000 species of various plants—35,000 of them to be found in catalogues. Humboldt makes the species of insects 44,000, of fishes 2,500, of reptiles 700, of birds 4,000, and of mammiferous animals 5,000.

with appropriate songs, and enlivened by music by the juvenile Band of Dedham, who kindly volunteered their services. After the juvenile performances were finished, Henry W. Williams of Boston, offered the following resolution, which he sustained in an able and impressive speech:

Resolved, That, while from year to year we welcome the return of this anniversary, we will not cease our efforts in the cause of emancipation, until we can also celebrate the anniversary of the deliverance of 3,000,000 of American slaves from their abject bondage.

At about half-past twelve, a recess was taken for the purpose of partaking of the abundant supplies of refreshments which were furnished by general contribution. The tables were elegantly decorated with flowers, and loaded with ample store of food sufficient for the body. After this portion of the duties of the day had been duly performed, the meeting was again called to order, and after an appropriate song, it was announced that the meeting was open for addresses from any who had any word to utter. The platform was first taken by Edmund Quincy of Dedham, and he was followed by Charles W. Denison of Newton, Mr. Saunders of New-Bedford, Messrs. Pierpont, Russell and Hilton of Boston, who were listened to with marked attention, and made able and effective speeches. These addresses were also interspersed with spirit-stirring songs. The meeting broke up at about half-past four, with singing Garrison's 'Song of the Abolitionist.'

The numbers on the ground were estimated at about five hundred—and all seemed to be of one mind as to the perfect success of the experiment. The celebration was got up at very short notice, and yet the tried and true abolitionists came flocking up from all parts of the County, as well as from the city, to express their joy at the return of this illustrious anniversary. The day was one of the most delightful of the year. Every thing seemed to work together for good, and all apparently returned to their homes with the rare consciousness of a day of unalloyed pleasure—or alloyed only by the recollection of the millions of their countrymen who yet endure the yoke which a monarch broke for very shame on this day eight years ago. But they felt that it was their duty to rejoice with those that do rejoice, as well as to weep with those that weep—and though their rejoicing was tempered with shame and sorrow, yet it was not without the certain hope that such a jubilee may yet be proclaimed throughout this land, if the abolitionists will but do their duty, and suffer the guilty Church and State to have no peace until they relax their hold upon the bondmen.

After the conclusion of the services, the Boston friends were escorted to the depot by the rest of the party, and, on parting, they heartily wished each other God-speed in the holy cause they had espoused. The success of the celebration was in a great measure owing to the untiring exertions of the women of Dedham—in training the young speakers, in getting up the songs, in the tasteful arrangement of the tables, and in the decoration of the grounds with appropriate mottoes. But these are labors which carry with them their own reward, and which ask for no thanks. We trust that this is but the first of a series of similar celebrations—to continue until the great day of the deliverance of the American slave shall furnish us with a true birthday of American liberty to take its place as our great anniversaries of rejoicing.

The Anniversary of West India Emancipation.

The Celebration at Lynn on the First of August was one of surpassing splendor. It exceeded in the number assembled, and in the excellence of its performances, the most sanguine expectation of its friends. Providence seemed to smile on the occasion. The day was charming, neither too warm nor too cold; and the walking was neither muddy nor dusty. The grove half a mile north of Woodend, was one of Nature, but as well adapted, as if made for the purpose, for the celebration of such a noble and exalted, sufficiently compact to form a beautiful shade, without undebush. In the midst of this grove a staging was erected for the speakers and singers. Hither a vast multitude assembled, which from careful survey we should judge to have been 5000, mostly in procession from Woodend. The Washingtonians also joined heartily in this Pic Nic.

The officers were Wm. Bassett, President, Edward Carroll, D. H. Barlow, Christopher Robinson, Vice Presidents; Caleb M. Long Chief Marshal, I. O. Hudson, O. M. Stacy, aids.

The exercises commenced between one and two o'clock P. M., with music by the Band, followed by singing by the Choir; prayer by E. Thompson; singing by the Choir; select reading by the President; original ode, by J. Hutchinson, Jr.; music by the Band; ADDRESS BY WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston; song by Misses Carroll; music by the Band; singing by the Choir.

The exercises throughout were remarkably well performed, without mistake. The reading by the President was judiciously selected, relating to the change in the condition of the colored people in the British West Indies—the safety and various benefits of this change both to the laborers and planters, &c. This difficult task was performed with great ability and propriety, so that every person in the grove could hear distinctly all that was read. The music both instrumental and vocal was also skillfully performed. The singing of Mr. Hutchinson was particularly admired.

THE ADDRESS BY WENDELL PHILLIPS, it is scarce enough to say, equalled the expectations of those who knew him. It did even more than this—the speaker surpassed himself. All know how extremely difficult it is to speak or sing in the open air, yet his voice proved sufficient for the occasion, and he attentively listened; and all heard with evident delight. Even the birds of the air, first charmed to the spot by the music, came and alighted over the staging, on the tops of the small trees, joined in pleasant rivalry with the instruments; and when the address began, mistaking the voice of the orator for music, (if indeed it was a mistake,) continued there, uttering their little twittering praises to the close. This circumstance was noticed and remarked upon by several persons on the spot; and if the taste of birds in fruit is considered a sure indication of the best quality, that in music surely cannot be less certain. The music of the players, singers and speakers, may therefore be considered as applauded to the skies, by praises higher than human voices.

The company then moved round in procession to the place prepared for refreshment, where were two tables of great length covered with substantial and luxuriant—meats tongue cut in slices, rich cake and pies of every variety, with oranges, raisins and fruits as great profusion, generously provided by the friends of liberty in Lynn, free of expense to all who chose to partake of them. The Lynn people on all such occasions are remarkable for their public spirit, and always spread their tables liberally and gratuitously for the company. On this occasion, they did not expect half so many people, yet all appeared to be well supplied; at least, all were quiet, orderly, and apparently well satisfied.

Towards the close, the music returned to the staging, which was near by, where, after music by the Band; singing by the Choir, and again music by the Band, the company, about 6 o'clock, retired in harmony and good feeling.

Money Wanted!

TO OUR DELINQUENT FRIENDS. The terms of the Liberator are \$2.50 per annum, payable in advance. It will not, therefore, be thought impudent or unreasonable in us to remind delinquent subscribers of this fact, (especially as more than one half of the present year has expired,) and to assure them that we are in pressing need of all that is due to us, to enable us to meet and discharge the debts which are incurred by the publication of our paper. Will they attend to this matter without delay?

ed remarkably well, and demeaned themselves in such a manner, throughout the meeting, as greatly to diminish prejudice against them, and increase a desire for their equal participation in the blessings of mechanical, commercial, educational, and religious improvement. The speaker appeared perfectly well acquainted with all the trials and perplexities with which the colored people have to contend, and entered into their feelings in such a manner as gave tangible evidence that he regarded their interests as not of mushroom growth. For an hour and a half, Lucretia enlivened the attention of the vast assembly, and made an impression on their minds which time cannot efface. Long after she leaves the island, or the world, will her memory be cherished.

I have heard our friend several times during the past week, but she never neglects to bear a faithful testimony against slavery and war. I would that we so with all the professed teachers of Christianity. This cannot be expected, however, until the people force them into it; hence the necessity of operating among them, as the only feasible plan for securing the great object we have in view.

Meetings for discussing various matters, connected with the anti-slavery cause, are quite frequent. Last evening a young gentleman, named Clapp, who has just quit business in New-Orleans, where he was connected with a slaveholder, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the greatest obstacle to the success of the organized opponents of slavery, in this country, is their general harshness of spirit, and rashness of action.

In support of the above, Mr. C. brought forth three arguments, as follows:

1st. A perversion of a sentiment once uttered by D. Webster, that is now used as an anti-slavery motto.

2d. An extract from John G. Whittier's letter to the Standard, some time since, respecting his disownment as an abolitionist.

3d. The publication, last week, in the Liberator, of the 'Scenes in a Quaker meeting-house at Lynn.'

It was most fortunate for the negative of the question, that George Bradburn, Lucretia Mott, R. F. Walcutt, A. M. Stacy, Nathaniel Barney, and others, were present, to grapple with such profound and gigantic errors.

A convention is to be held in Nantucket, next month, at which many of our friends from abroad are expected.

'Freedom's Jubilee' at Dedham.

The First of August was celebrated at Dedham, agreeably to announcement, by an attractive Pic-nic. It was truly a joyous and exhilarating occasion. The event to be commemorated—the place of assembling—a beautiful grove—the character of the exercises—the freedom of thought and of utterance—and, though last, not least, the well-spread tables, tastefully bedecked with bouquets of the most beautiful flowers, rendered it a truly delightful occasion. FRANCIS JACKSON was called to the chair, and, though abroad, never did he appear more perfectly at home. The morning exercises consisted of appropriate recitations by young masters and misses of Dedham and Roxbury, interspersed with music by the Dedham Juvenile Band, which kindly volunteered their services on the occasion, closing with a short, but able and appropriate address by H. W. Williams, founded on a resolution he offered, pledging themselves to continued efforts in behalf of freedom till the last slave-chain be riven. The meeting then took a recess, to pick from the bountiful supply of the tables, to which all present were invited, when the lapse of an hour showed, that though well 'picked,' they were far from being naked. Again assembling, they were addressed by Edmund Quincy, in the unstudied and moving eloquence of the heart, inspired by a comprehensive view of the event celebrated; by Rev. Mr. Pierpont, in an off-hand, sarcastic style, showing the pernicious influence of slavery on the 'Industry of Dedham,' when justly remarked, (alluding to the great losses the North had suffered from the South), that slaveholders treated northern freemen worse, in one respect, than they did their own slaves; for while they gave the latter a support, such as it was, they made the former work for nothing, and support themselves! Messrs. Denison, Saunders, Russell, and Hilton, also addressed the meeting, in an animated and appropriate manner. Singing of songs from the newly published and convenient and valuable 'Anti-Slavery Pic-nick,' was interspersed through all the performances, forenoon and afternoon. A heart-felt prayer was also offered in the morning by Father Noyes, of Newburyport. The company left the grove at about a quarter to five o'clock, highly gratified at the pleasing and profitable manner in which they had spent the day. The Boston friends were escorted to the cars by the juvenile band, to whom a vote of thanks was passed for their very acceptable services through the day.

Many thanks are due to our Dedham friends for the tasteful and comfortable manner in which they fitted up the grove for the pleasure and convenience of the meeting.

The grove was composed of thick set, tall and straight pines, illustrative of the erect position of true abolition, and of the nearness in spirit of true abolitionists. There was, however, in the very midst of these, a crooked, crabbed, lank and lean apple-tree, which seemed to have forced itself, uninvited, into the grove for the pleasure and convenience of the meeting.

new organization' spirits sometimes intrude themselves upon those who can very well dispense with their company till they have repented of their past errors, and brought forth 'fruit meet for repentance,' even though they may have 'taken Garrison by the hand' in the days of his early labors.

The celebration of the anniversary of West-India emancipation is unstinted by that chilling drawback upon the chastened festivities of the occasion which accompanies the celebration of the independence of a nation, who, to evince their gratitude for their own political freedom, enslave one sixth of their own number under a personal (involving of course a political) bondage, which never had a parallel for oppression and cruelty. This circumstance alone renders the celebration peculiarly attractive to those who have learned to 'feel for others' woes,' and who enjoy it with a zest peculiar to the occasion. Let it continue to be celebrated, also, as the first fruits of the doctrine of immediate emancipation, till the doctrine is carried out in the freedom of the bondmen of our own country and the world, when it shall be swallowed up in a grand celebration of universal emancipation, and 'peace on earth and good will to man' be shouted by a universe of joyful voices.

Pic Nic at Dedham.

The celebration of the First of August day took place at Dedham on Monday last, and was attended with the most entire success. The abolitionists of Boston, Dedham, Walpole, Wrentham, Medfield, Dorchester, Roxbury, and other towns in Norfolk County, united in the solemn festivities of the day. The scene of the celebration was the Temperance Grove, a beautiful spot, furnished with all the needful accessories of seats, platform, tables, &c., which the occasion required. The friends began to arrive upon the ground about nine o'clock. At about ten, the meeting was called to order. Francis Jackson of Boston was appointed chairman. The audience were then gratified by the performances of the following juvenile speakers, Sarah Gidd, Ann Crosby, Samuel Cox, William Spear, Hannah Fisher, Edward McIntosh, Oliver Guild, Alfred Allen, and Caroline Guild, of Dedham, and Charles Pollen of West Roxbury. These performances were listened to with deep interest, and were in the highest degree creditable to the young speakers. The exercises were interspersed

ed remarkably well, and demeaned themselves in such a manner, throughout the meeting, as greatly to diminish prejudice against them, and increase a desire for their equal participation in the blessings of mechanical, commercial, educational, and religious improvement. The speaker appeared perfectly well acquainted with all the trials and perplexities with which the colored people have to contend, and entered into their feelings in such a manner as gave tangible evidence that he regarded their interests as not of mushroom growth. For an hour and a half, Lucretia enlivened the attention of the vast assembly, and made an impression on their minds which time cannot efface. Long after she leaves the island, or the world, will her memory be cherished.

I have heard our friend several times during the past week, but she never neglects to bear a faithful testimony against slavery and war. I would that we so with all the professed teachers of Christianity. This cannot be expected, however, until the people force them into it; hence the necessity of operating among them, as the only feasible plan for securing the great object we have in view.

Meetings for discussing various matters, connected with the anti-slavery cause, are quite frequent. Last evening a young gentleman, named Clapp, who has just quit business in New-Orleans, where he was connected with a slaveholder, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the greatest obstacle to the success of the organized opponents of slavery, in this country, is their general harshness of spirit, and rashness of action.

POCKET BOOK

THE subscriber offers for sale a large and well selected assortment of Pocket Books, of all kinds and prices.
No. 2 Milk-street, 2d door from Washington-st.
July 1.

Boarding School for Girls.
MR. JAIRUS LINCOLN
CAN receive in his family a few young ladies where they will be instructed in all which are usually taught, and where they receive kind attention. Terms for board, washing, &c. \$5 per week.
Hingham, July 8.

Ladies in the Country
WILL glad for their advantage to send them Combs for alteration or exchange, to DAN'S, No 2 Milk street, second door from the dingy street, where they will find over one hundred patterns from which to choose, and at the lowest prices.

BOARDING HOUSE
FOR COLORED SEAMEN.
The subscriber begs leave to inform such seamen who may wish Boston, that he has an excellent Boarding House for their accommodation on temperance principles, at No. 5, 5th Court East (first house below the Bethel Church).

pared on his part to make their wages. No prince
disparaged. The rules of the house were in a plain
ance with good order and the principles of amen-
CHAS. A. BATISTE
No. 5, Sun Court Street, Boston.
Boston, June 8, 1842.

R. DOUGLASS, JR.
Portrait and Miniature Painter.

HAVING terminated his studies in the
art, (begun in this country in opposition to the
facilities afforded in America,) in the National Acad-
emy and British Museum, London, under the most ex-
cellent masters, is now prepared to instruct, paint
in this happy land, are scarcely allowed to exhibit
a picture gallery, in the theory and practice of
art painting. R. Douglass, Jr. is perhaps the only
living artist, certainly the only American, who has
had the honor of sketching from the life, the most
illustrious personages:

His Excellency Jean Pierre Boyer, President
Haiti.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.
The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Daniel O'Connell.
The Philanthropist and venerated Curian,
Archdeacon Whiteford.
Lambert, the ex-heretic French Deputy, and
Guizot, the biographer of Washington.

In his Gallery of Paintings, now open, accessible
to the public, at No. 202 William-street, where R. D. J.
will be most happy to receive the patronage of
intellectual culture, will be found correct copies, group-
lively idea of the different styles of Columbus, Car-
dyke, Claude, and other princes of the calling, as
presented to R. D. Jr. by distinguished person-
ages, and Autographs of persons of genius, in English
and America.

R. D. Jr. offers for sale his manuscript translation
of the "Book of the People," by F. Lamennais. The
translation has been approved of by writers of dis-
tinguished reputation, and other capable judges.

LITHOGRAPHY.

Specimens of Lithography, humorous and else-
wise, designed, drawn on the stone, and printed
colored by R. D. Jr., may at all times be seen in our
Gallery.

Seamen's Boarding House,
243 Ann-Street, Boston.

THE subscriber has

In Seamen, on the total abstinence principle which it shall be his constant endeavor to conduct in the best possible manner, to the satisfaction of all who board, and the banishment of every stage of intemperance character. No drinking or swearing will be allowed, but order and quietude will be maintained in all arrangements of his house. He solicits the patronage of all those seamen who are friendly to the promotion of good morals and the cause of reform.

May 20. THOMAS DEUMORE

DR. H. CANNON,
REFORMED PHYSICIAN,

WHOULD announce to the citizens of Baltimore the surrounding country, that he has made great discoveries in the art of healing, which need no superfluity of words to render them of great importance to the sick and afflicted of every denomination. Doctor Cannon, therefore, invites all who may have been tormented under diseases of the head, neck, chest, &c., to call on him at No. 6 Vernon-street. All persons afflicted with Deafness, or old ulcers of the internal ear, are particularly invited to call, and be relieved from their sufferings.

given by Dr. Cannon would solicit such currency
over by others, as being best calculated to
monstrate the superior power of the refined me-
dicine. John B.

**REV. BILLY HIBBARD'S
VEGETABLE, ANTI-BILIOUS
FAMILY PILLS.**

ALL who are acquainted with the make of these
Pills will do him the justice to say, that he is
of the last man to impose upon the public. That
they are these Family Pills has been so often made
manifest, that an extended description of their virtues
hardly needed. It is of more importance to the
public where they are to be had; and, although they
are not held up as a specific for every disease, yet
they have counteracted and cured many acute and
sinistate chronic diseases; and what they have not
done, it is not improbable they can do again. To
the language of the inventor:—"An early and con-
sistent use of these Pills will obviate every one of the
successfully be their own physician, in all ordinary
complaints."

They are for sale wholesale and retail by SAMUEL
FOWLER, No. 25 High Street, Charleston, and by
every dealer. Also for sale by CHARLES W. HILL,
P.L.E. bookseller, Newburyport. Price, 50 cents per
box. Where may also be had.

**REV. R. HIBBARD'S
CARMINATIVE SALVE.**

This Salve relieves and cures Felons, Blisters, Erys-
sipelas, Agues in the breast, Milk Cane, Ailments in the
Ear-ache, Burns, Scalds, Cane, Salt in the
Swelling, King's Evil, Stiff Neck, Wagoning Cough,
and Cough, and all other colds, together with
every other painful complaint,—but it is its own best
peter, and, in such cases, self-raise goes for
ways. Price 25 cents per box. John B.

TO TRAVELLERS.

[illegible]

James Fulton, Jr., McMillan, *Austin*; *Enterprise*—Thomas Hamilton, *Baltimore*; Kane, *Andover*; Bridge—John Cox, *Hampden*; James M. Kim, *Philadelphia*; Joseph Feltz, *Detroit*; Ohio.—James Boyle, *Rome*; J. C. Allen, *Cincinnati*;—Abner G. Kirk, *Salem*;—*Advertiser*—Lot Holmes, *Galesburg*;—Joseph A. Bower, *Cortsville*;—E. D. Hudson, *Oleria*.

[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Remittances by Mail.—A Postmaster may receive money in a letter to the postoffice of a newspaper or pay the subscription of a third person, and thus the letter is written by himself.

If Agents who remit money should always include the persons to whom it is to be credited.